The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,7023.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	26 0
——— including postage	,,	39 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	13 0
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——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second Ditto	,,	1 8
Third Ditto	,,	1 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 12 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	,, 7	As. per line.
Second Ditto	,, 5	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2	,, ,,

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
,, Kurrachee	...	,, Bushire	.....
,, Gundur	....	,, Linga	.....
,, Muscat	...	,, Bunder Abbas	.
,, Bunder Abbas	.	,, Muscat	.....
,, Linga	.....	,, Gundur	.....
,, Bushire	.....	,, Kurrachee	...
Arrive Bussorah	....	Arrive Bombay	....

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will sail for Persian Gulf on 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay (usually) about ..... 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on ..... 5th and 20th.

The S. S. "COMORIN," 463 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Taunton, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the August M.S. arrives between 8 P. M. and 8 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 28th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
,, Cowar	16	,, Beemipatam	18
,, Mangalore	18	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Cannanore	18	,, Cocconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	.....
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	24	,, Galle	.....
,, Galle	.....	,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	.....	,, Cochin	28
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Cocconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Beemipatam	30	,, Cowar	2
Arrive Calcutta	.....	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neighbertic district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla coming and going till further notice.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867 W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "GLENDOWER," from Liverpool, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Worsley will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Glendower*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "SCIMITAR," Potts, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Potts will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Potts.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMCHUND ROYCHUND," Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," Greig, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Greig will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Greig.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per "RODIE," Davies, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Davies will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leave the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Davies.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
,, Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
,, ,, ,, for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRS ANTIQUE ,,
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOS, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains,
,, Brooches,
,, Earrings.
,, Buckles.
,, Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
,, Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 8th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class..... £6 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..... £ 27 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1	Dozen	Warm Flannel Shirts.	
½	,,	Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.	
1	,,	Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.	
1	,,	Merino Socks.	
1	One	Warm Camp Rug.	
1	One	Solid Leather Trunk.	
½	Dozen	Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.	
1	One	Warm Lounging Suit.	

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Ltd.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant,

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

ALMANACS, ARMY LISTS, &c. 1868.

The *Times of India* and *Gazette* large Almanac	Rs.	8	0
Ditto Ditto Small	Ditto	1	8
Postages to outstations respectively 8 and 4 annas.			
The Bombay Army List for Jan. (in a few days)		3	0
The Madras Ditto (in)	.....	4	8
The Bengal Ditto (by end of Jan.)	.....	6	0
Postages to outstations 4 annas each.			

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA:—

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, &c., the Act of Limitation; and the Stamp Acts 2nd edition. By L. P. D. Broughton, Esq., Barrister. Price Rs. 23.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10, Hummum Street.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join; only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 14th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon. Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

APOLLO STREET,

AND

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. , Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Cantrell, Mitchell & Co.
Arbuthnot Hutchinson, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Horn & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1868, and which has been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargos moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigropic Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE.
Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Ballock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the name of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEKE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 23, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota hazri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. As once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Bombay and Poona.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an excensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, BOOKS, GOODS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co. to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book, supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded at once.

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at 10	A. M.		
Do. 9-45	do.	do.	do.	11-30	do.
Do. 11-15	do.	do.	do.	12-30	P. M.
Do. 12-15	P. M.	do.	do.	3	do.
Do. 1-45	do.	do.	do.	5	do.
Do. 4-45	do.	do.	do.	8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

WANTED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—WANTED.—A Clerk competent to Superintend the Compilation of the Export and Import Trade Returns; a good salary will be paid to a really competent person. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, January 8th, 1868.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CHUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

"LOST or STOLEN the Right half of the "following Currency Note intimation of loss "given to the Currency Office, Bombay.

"C
"No. 19 63639 dated 17th June 1863 for Rupees (50)
"Fifty."

Mercara, 31st December, 1867.

NOTICE.—It is proposed to hold a SHOW of VEGETABLES, FRUITS, and GARDEN PLANTS and FLOWERS towards the end of next month. Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for exhibiting and are requested to make application for space on or before SATURDAY next, the 11th instant. The place and exact date of the Show, the list of prizes, and the names of the Judges will be notified hereafter.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Hony. Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Town Hall, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co,.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each Bottle.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, during the remainder of the year 1868, of the Articles included in the undermentioned Schedules of Stores:—

Schedule No.	1	Iron Mongery.
,,	2	Stationery.
,,	3	Building Materials.
,,	4	Timber.
,,	5	Castings (Brass and Iron).
,,	6	Leather Articles.
,,	7	Miscellaneous Articles.

Such of the Articles included in the above Schedules as may from time to time be ordered are to be delivered at the Municipal Stores on the Esplanade, or elsewhere in the Island of Bombay as may be directed.

Further information relating to the above contracts may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Where also printed Schedules and Forms of Tender may be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 14th day of January 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England,

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Kosna* and S *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
,, Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera.	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, Crown Steel, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Nail Market, and the present strike of the Bunchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year, and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

NOTICE.—Captain *G. DAVIS, Master of the ship "ROODIE," will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the said Vessel.

TICKETS for the AKOLAH EXHIBITION will be sold at the following rates:—
Day ticket for the entire day Rs. 1
Second class day ticket from 11 a. m., as. 4.
R. BULLOCK,
Akolah, 6th January, 1868. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The rates for the collection and delivery of Goods in Nagpoor Town is reduced from 1 anna 6 pies per maund to 1 anna per maund.
W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 9th January 1868.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.

બોમબે એનડ કોસટ કાફી પલેનટેશન કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

ALL persons (if any) having any claims against the above Company are hereby required to send the same to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY next, the 14th day of January instant, otherwise the Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to such claims.
A. THOMSON,
Liquidator.
24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purpose stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 2nd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.
In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.
Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.
The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call. By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for Landing and Storing in the Municipal Stores, near Boree Bunders all Sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere, during the present year.
Many thousand Casks of Cement are expected to arrive during the year 1868, as well as several hundred Tons of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, &c.
Further particulars relating to the above contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be procured.
Tenders are to be sent in, on or before the 27th day of January 1868—addressed to Arthur Crawford, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 10th January, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN.

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—University Education.
II.—Kurrachee Harbour Works.
III.—Old Indians on the Indian Army.
IV.—Aurungabad.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Post Edition...Rs. 28 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" 2 0 per Month.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under.....Re. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6
Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the estate of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUKMIDASS, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS.

Upon hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, I do order and direct that all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said estate who have not already done so, do send in statements of such claims in writing to the office of the Trustees of the said estate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, or in default they will be excluded from any distribution of the assets of the Estate amongst its Creditors. I do further direct that this order be advertised forthwith in two English and two vernacular newspapers. Dated this 8th day of January, 1868.

C. SARGENT.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Attornies for the Trustees.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
No. 2346 of 1867-68.
CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES,
A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P. M.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

No. 2459 of 1867-68.
SENATE.
* Members of the SENATE who intend to be present at Convocation on the 14th are requested to send their cards to the Registrar on or before Saturday next, the 11th inst.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

No. 2347 of 1867-68.
NOTICE TO VISITORS.
Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees to be holden in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P. M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their cards with their addresses thereon, under envelopes addressed:—
"To the University Registrar, Town Hall."
Cards of admission will be afterwards sent:
By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

No. 2349 of 1867-68.
ACADEMIC COSTUME.
1. Academic costume will be worn at the Admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head dress of the European Fellows is a college cap.
4. Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.
5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Bombay, 3rd January. University Registrar.
* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2348 of 1867-68.
CONVOCATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
FOR
CONFERRING DEGREES.
TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1868.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.
2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by a quarter past 4 o'clock.
3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.
4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.
5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.
6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.
I.—FELLOWS.
In pairs,
Juniors first.
II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, BISHOPS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS,
In pairs,
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.
III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS,
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.
7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats before the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—
The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;
The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for his admission to the Degree;
His PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and
His ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.
After which the Registrar will make DECLARATION of the DEGREES conferred.
8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.
9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.
10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.
11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.
By Order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868. *University Registrar.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

WITHIN the next few months a considerable number of officers on the Indian staff will have completed their five years tenure of office, and in accordance with the regulations will, as a matter of course, be remanded to their regiments or the *otium sine pecunia* of the staff corps. Apart therefore from the growing interest in military reform everywhere prevailing the present is a very fitting opportunity for taking a bird's eye view of the whole staff system.

The establishment of a good staff is decidedly one of the most important topics of the day, and the more we consider it the more are we struck with the enormous number of the difficulties which must be overcome before a satisfactory solution of the problem can be hoped for. It is in theory admitted that in addition to certain physical, moral, and mental qualifications a staff officer should receive a special professional education and should in this country, at least it is practically exacted that he should, be well acquainted with the vernacular of the nation. The supporters of the theoretical rule have been to a certain extent satisfied by the institution of the staff college, a successful course of the study at which qualifies an officer for a staff appointment in every part of the world save where the largest mass of our forces are assembled, and the highest prizes held out, *i. e.* India. As to the practical rule which requires an acquaintance with the native languages it is needless to observe that it is religiously and in some cases with useless strictness exacted. But neither a staff college education nor an acquaintance with the languages of the country are of themselves sufficient to constitute a good staff officer. Temper, tact, courteous and conciliatory manners, mental and physical activity, business habits, discretion, firmness, a ready pen, in many cases, good horsemanship, and, above all, an intimate acquaintance with the habits, feelings and duties of all ranks and branches of the service are of even greater importance than linguistic or scientific acquirements. It is therefore easy to see that a man qualified for the position of staff officer is not found very easily, and when the nature of his duties is considered it is tolerably evident that it must requiresome little time to become acquainted with them. At first sight, therefore, it would appear a most wanton piece of folly to remand to their regiments or the uselessness of general duty officers who having been selected—at all events theoretically—from the whole army for their special qualifications for the staff, have after five years tenure of office become thoroughly acquainted with their duties When, however, looked at practically there is found as is generally the case—to be something to be said on the other side. If the rule which in former days virtually prevailed, of once on the staff always on the staff, were still kept up the prizes of the army would become the property of a comparatively small number of individuals. Consequently the inducements to qualify for the staff would be so greatly diminished as to be practically inoperative. Further the authorities having been able to test the capacities for staff duties of only a very limited number of officers would have but a restricted field of selection for the higher and more important staff appointments. Great however as these objections are there is one of even a more forcible nature. All experience shows us that after a certain period of exclusive staff employment an officer though he may improve as regards the routine of his work yet deteriorates in all that relates to higher and more important qualifications. His regimental experience becomes dim, his knowledge of the drill, discipline, and interior economy of a regiment dwindles down to little more than an acquaintance with bases, daily states, and returns, and he subsides into little better than a military clerk. He becomes ignorant of the working of the soldiers' mind, he ceases to regard their prejudices, he forgets what are the motives by which they are chiefly actuated. As regards the regimental officer he is equally unsympathetic. His pay, position, duties, occupations, hopes, fears, all are different from those of the regimental officer. Moreover, removed from the wholesome socfal discipline of a regimental mess he is apt in time to assume airs of superiority over regimental officers which gives rise to feelings towards him which tend to diminish his usefulness to no slight extent. It follows from a consideration of the abovementioned facts that it is for some reasons highly desirable to occasionally remand the staff officer to his corps. But then on the other hand there is, as we have previously remarked, the serious objection that an officer supposed to be possessed of special qualifications, developed by special experience, is, just as he is becoming valuable as a staff officer, supplanted by another who, though perhaps possessing in an equal degree the normal qualifications for the post, is as yet totally devoid of experience. These are the two horns of the dilemma between which those who seek to solve the staff question find themselves planted.

It may be some consolation to those who have made military administration and organization their study, to think that whatever plan they may suggest, it can scarcely as a whole be worse than the existing system. As matters stand at present, the requirements and interests of regiments and those of the staff are in direct antagonism. The number of officers borne on the rolls of a regiment is supposed to be, and, indeed, actually is, only sufficient for its wants on active service. In peace time it assumed that a slight excess over what is actually necessary will allow of a certain number being occasionally absent on leave. In a campaign, therefore, both colonel and officers insist that every officer ought to be summoned to the colours both for the sake of the efficiency of the regiment and also to prevent those officers who are present from undergoing more fatigue than their strength can support, or indeed than they consider fairly their due. In like manner even during peace the clamour against staff officers is equally strong. The colonel says "I must look to the efficiency of my regiment. If several officers are away on staff employ, my regiment must either be under officered or officers who have been doing regimental duty for a long time, must be denied the leave to which they are entitled." Naturally the commanding officer is in this matter warmly backed up by those under his command, who in addition perhaps to a little feeling of envy are actuated by personal and direct interest.

Still staff officers must be obtained somewhere, and owing to the organization of the British Army, they can seldom be found in the half-pay list. Therefore the Queen's regulations lay it down that as many as two Captains and two Subalterns may be furnished by each battalion of infantry. In spite, however, of this clear rule there is almost always a struggle between the officer selected and the military authorities on the one side, and the colonel and the regimental officers on the other. Whatever be the result, one of the contending parties, one portion of the public service must with few exceptions suffer. If the colonel gains the day, a perhaps deserving officer is disappointed of the prize, for which he has probably worked hard, and the staff loses the benefit of his abilities. If the military authorities are successful, the regiment suffers in efficiency, or an undue amount of duty is thrown on the officers who remain with the colours. To borrow from Peter to pay Paul is not ordinarily considered to be a profitable arrangement. We cannot see why there should be any peculiarity in military affairs to render it an advantageous practice. But even supposing that the regulation which permits the absence of four officers from a battalion be fully carried out, it is possible that great hardship may be occasionally experienced by individuals. Supposing that there were three captains, for instance, in one regiment who had all passed the staff college, and that just as the third completed his course the other two were appointed to the staff. In such a case the third officer could not hope to get on the staff for five years. Even were there only two passed staff college Captains in a battalion, one of them might be debarred from the staff by the fact that another Captain was acting as aide-de-camp. It is clear, therefore, that the present system of taking staff officers from regiments, and still keeping them on the active list of their corps, is a mistake. Indeed the authorities have partially recognised this fact by seconding all field officers, as well as those Captains and subalterns who hold certain appointments. Why not extend the principle still further? At present it is quite within the bounds of probability that in a regiment in India two Captains might be on the staff, one at the staff college, one on sick leave, and one on private leave in England, thus leaving only five Captains present with the corps. Now either ten Captains are too much or five Captains are too little. If it be said that the ten Captains are given in order to allow a margin for staff appointments, among other contingencies, it may be answered that the system is wasteful, for in some regiments there are none on the staff. Such regiments must, therefore, have two Captains more than are required. It would clearly be an advantage to the service at large were every officer on being appointed to the staff seconded, but there again arises a difficulty. These supernumerary Captains must be absorbed, and they consequently check promotion in more ways than one. This difficulty could easily be managed were promotion by purchase abolished and when that doomed system is overthrown, a serious obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the staff question will have been removed. In the meantime both the service and the majority of individuals would be benefited were it laid down as an invariable rule that every regimental officer appointed to the staff should at once be seconded.

THE late hour at which we received our English and Abyssinian letters compel us, with regret, to withhold them till our next issue.

H. M.'s Indian steam troop transport *Jumna* arrived early yesterday morning from Suez. She brings the troops of the 6th Regiment of Foot, and drafts for other Regiments, chiefly for the 103rd Foot—the troops on board numbering in all 1196 rank and file. The *Jumna* left Suez on 23rd December, and Aden on the 1st inst., and by her we learn that H. M. S. *Octavia*, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff on board, left Aden for Annesley Bay on the afternoon of the 31st ult. The *Jumna* passed the H. M. S. *Dryad* on 2nd January. Throughout the voyage the *Jumna* has experienced fine weather, and the health both of the troops and the crew has been excellent.

A CORRESPONDENT on his way to Abyssinia writes as follows from Aden on 28th December, regarding the death of Captain Benson, R. A., referred to in our Aden correspondent's letter:—Some of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* may be interested in hearing that the Steam Transport "Queen," with the left wing of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment and 5/21 Battery Royal Artillery on board and the sailing transports "Sam Cearns" and "Mofussilite" with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, arrived safely at Aden on Friday the 27th inst. The troops were remarkably healthy during the voyage and only one death occurred among the men. On the 20th inst. a very sad accident happened; Captain Benson, R. A., fell overboard and was drowned—every exertion was used to save him, the "Sam Cearns" and "Mofussilite" each lowered a boat remarkably quickly, but although he was picked up before life was quite extinct he expired about ten minutes afterwards. Captain Benson had been married only a few weeks before leaving Bombay and his loss is deeply felt by all his brother officers.

ABYSSINIA.

THE following extracts from a private letter will be found interesting. They reached us by the *Jumna* which arrived yesterday forenoon.

SENAFE, 9TH DEC. 1867.

I will now try to give you a *resume* of our doings since I wrote from Lower Sooroo on the 14th ultimo. On the 15th we received orders to move our camp to the head of the water, about four miles off, a good move as the pass was very narrow and confined. We had hardly room to pitch our tents for officers, none for the men. On the 16th we marched for Upper Sooroo, whither the left wing of the 10th N. I. had already preceded us, in order to clear away the brushwood and stones that covered the only available camping ground. We pitched on the side of the nullah and soon made ourselves more comfortable than we had yet been in Abyssinia. Supplies were to a certain extent procurable, and what with rations and an abundance of milk we managed to get along very well. The pass, though still very narrow, was more open than at Lower Sooroo, and the trees and vegetation made it much more pleasant to live in. During our stay there the 10th N. I. were employed in making a road up and down the pass for some distance in continuance of that being made at Gooma by the other wing of the same regiment and at Lower Sooroo by a company of Sappers. Orders came up that all the troops are to go up by this pass, that to Helai, or the Tarranta Pass, being found utterly impracticable, at any rate for Artillery. In consequence of this a good road (fifteen feet wide) is to be made all the way up, but a great deal remains to be done before many of the bad places in the portion between Soofoo and Goomayle can be passable for artillery. They talk, however, of having the batteries carried up by elephants. It would be a good thing, but where is the enormous quantity of food that would be required for forty elephants (the number mentioned) to come from? I mentioned this to a native officer the other day, and he smiled and said "there were no trees for them to feed on," and seemed to think it would be a difficult matter to keep them in this, as far as we have got, inhospitable country.

Nothing was going on for some days but idle rumours. One day, however, we boiled up a certain amount of excitement by hearing that a force of about 200 men had come down from Tigre to watch us and probably attack our little camp. Sentries were doubled, revolvers capped and charged, swords sharpened, and every one slept in the expectation of a small brush with an enemy at last. Next day Dr. Krapf, now attached to the Intelligence Department, arrived to await Colonel Merewether's arrival. On questioning the natives, we found that they still reported a force being in the pass, with the intention to "loot" us. This time, however, it was said to be 8000. Still more eagerly now was the foe looked for, though in our encamped position, with nullahs running down the sides of the pass, an attack in the night by a light and active enemy perfectly acquainted with the country in large numbers was not too pleasant. However he never came—and we subsided into apathy again until the arrival of the remainder of the 10th N. I., who came up on the 1st instant.

I expected that the natives, some of whom had taken up their abode close to us, and who visibly fattened on the ration of gram and rice they managed to pick up from the sepoys and officers, would have been more surprised at the Band of the regiment, but they only stared vacantly on. Their whole idea of life seems to be "cokarah" (food.) They are most of them miserably thin and squalid looking, but with not bad features, especially the young girls, who place quite a touching confidence in our honesty and kindness, leaving their personal goods in our charge while they go and forage for their food for the day.

The first victim to Abyssinia, Dr. Laing of the 10th N. I., left for England on the 29th ult. on medical certificate. On the afternoon of the 2nd inst. the 10th N. I. with the Mountain Train Battery left for Karee Guddi, a distance of about 28 or 29 miles, with only one place about 14 miles off where a well had been dug, but the quantity of water was reported to be very small. We arrived at 9 o'clock in the evening and to-day the mules lay down for a few hours. The cold was bitter and at 5 A. M. we got up almost stiffened with the chilliness of the ground—it fell quite frosty. We marched at 5·30 and reached Karee Guddi at about 2 P. M. We passed through a narrow gorge worse by far than either Upper or Lower Sooroo and the hills deeper and rising more abruptly from the stream. There to our surprise we were told to encamp, on the very edge of the water. The scenes on the pass for some hours baffle description; the crowd of mules was so great that to go down the pass was utterly impossible. The men had to sit and stand close by the water, which in a few minutes assumed a rich pea-soup color. After some time a certain amount of order was instituted and the mules were sent on a little lower down the pass, but there seems no earthly reason why a force should have been encamped in such a place, when at the spot where the stream disappears there was an ample space for our small force; or at the head of the water another mile up, where the pass widened out into a decent encamping ground. It was at the very worst place in the whole pass that we were compelled to halt two whole days and three nights. The night was intense, we being nearly 6000 feet high; the sun only shone for a very short time in the day, while the stream of water was in most parts unfit for drinking and almost unfit for washing purposes.

The presence of the Commander-in-Chief is much wished for. Every one felt, on this occasion, sure that he would have put things right and not have allowed a camp to be pitched in such a position. We started from Karee Guddi on the 6th, and after the jolliest march we have had reached this camp at 2 P. M. It was a great relief to get out of the pass at last. One's neck became tired of always looking up so high; it reminded one of one the present prisoners in Abyssinia who was called the "Asman ko dekne walah." He must have been in his element in the passes.

The natives are miserable looking and most grasping in their demands, they want a "real" or dollar for everything, and seem determined to make the most out of us. I suppose we must submit and be robbed right and left or go without such things as milk, ghee, &c.

The cavalry came on on the 7th and the A. division of the Transport Train, so the whole of the Advance Brigade is now here and the camp looks very pretty.

ANNESLEY BAY, 27TH DEC. 1867.

I NOW proceed to give you the result of a little trip inland on the line of march. To Koomaylie (13 miles) it is plain sailing from thence to Sooroo they call it 13 miles also, but that is only to the bottom of the pass, the whole distance being fully 17 to 18 miles. The pass would be designated a wretched passenger footpath. It is crammed with boulders, and in many places the water ripples over the stones rendering them slippery in the extreme, and the path is so narrow that if a beast of burden, a camel for instance, comes to grief, and all animals in rear are brought to a stand still. The next march to Karee Guddee is a good 30 miles, finishing up by another pass, of 2 or 3 miles in length, but by no means so difficult as the Sooroo one. This long march will be divided into two as wells are being dug half way which will be called the Undil wells, the name being taken from Guinea-fowl which abound there. After leaving Koomaylie the road at present is not adapted for camels and it is useless of the transport corps trying to use them any longer. It merely causes delay in the transmission of stores, &c. Every endeavour is being made to improve the road—Sappers and Miners are hard at work, there is also a party of the Beloochies working at a road from the foot of the Karee Guddee Pass in the direction of the Underta wells. Sir Charles Staveley has been to the front and seen everything for himself, and I anticipate beneficial results from his visit—already I hear of improved arrangements in that much abused department the Land Transport; the remaining portion of the Belooch Regiment composed of three companies and the headquarters have received their orders to march hence *enroute* to Senafe to aid in the good work of improving the roads. Their place will be taken by a native regiment of the 2nd Brigade now reported off the harbour.

I am sorry to say the epidemic among the horses continues as bad as ever. Senafe hitherto considered safe, is now as bad as Adoda or the Waie River. Mules likewise fall victims in large numbers; and if it continues at the present rate Government must be prepared to pour in ship loads of horses, if the expedition is persevered in, as assuredly it will be if the prisoners are not released. The loss in the 3rd Cavalry is 220 alone, several officers have lost their horses and I am sorry to hear General Staveley and his staff have in this trip left three or four horses behind supposed to be sickening with the fell disease. The Vets. appear powerless in the matter, the horse refuses food and water, a running of the nose follows, and in 24 hours he is gone, some even in 6 hours for the time varies. It is becoming very serious. In the political world one hears so many different stories that it is impossible to believe anything. A day or two ago we heard that two important chiefs, in arms against Theodorus, had surrounded Magdala and that its fall was expected *immediately if not sooner*, to be followed by the prisoners being sent in to us—now, this is contradicted and the story is that King Theodorus outwitted his rebel chiefs by one of his forced marches, reached Magdala, and took possession of the captives. Believe which you like, but Colonel Merewether who is still desirous of being considered a political, though his friends and interest, have adroitly converted him from a Lieut.-Col. into a Brigadier General of Cavalry is strongly of the belief that the whole thing will be over, and the troops back in India by the hot weather. Taking the leading part Colonel Merewether played in the selection of this as a landing place (with abundance of water within a mile of the beach!!!!!!) into consideration, with the great difficulty experienced by the Commissariat Department in obtaining beef, mutton, and other supplies from our "friends" around us supposed to have been perfectly won over by the big political together with the apparent utter want of correct information in the front, as to what is doing in Abyssinia, the Star of Colonel Merewether has not in public estimation been in the ascendant.

General Staveley returned today. The "England" with the head quarters of the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier General Wilby arrived in harbour today after a pleasant trip—having cast off the 3rd N. I., yesterday, so they will soon be in, she had a bit of a blow shortly before coming in but she is a fine vessel.

I am glad to report the landing of the condensing machines ex "Congress" and both are being now put up, one to be at the disposal of the Commissariat, the other to help the tanks. The latter has received some injury in its transit. Postal arrangements are improving but the communication inland, cannot as yet be depended on. Mr. Gardiner is, however, the right man in the right place, and under his superintendence it is fully expected efficient communication will be maintained. Post is now closing—29th December.

ADEN.

[H. M. Troop Ship *Jumna*, which arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon brings us the following letter from our Aden Correspondent.]

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

ADEN, 28TH DECEMBER.

THIS much-abused little station has just gone through its Christmas ordeal of heavy eating, deep drinking, merry making, and hip-hip hurrahing with the most perfect success. The Mark Tapley character of its residents never shone out more brilliantly. Cynics there certainly were, men who declare that a Christmas day in India, or indeed anywhere out of old England, is the most miserable day of the year; misanthropes who would, if they could, order a Brigade parade for Christmas morning, followed by a kit inspection in the evening, and who further add to their general down-in-the-mouthishness the heinous offences of sternly declining to eat plum-pudding, and steadily refusing to burn their fingers at snap-dragon. Of such as these we happily have but very few. One of our strongest national characteristics is the facility with which Englishmen carry England with them everywhere. This faculty, which at first sight seems incompatible with our great love of home, is quite an enigma to most foreigners, and particularly so to Frenchmen, who pretend that our success in establishing such extensive colonies is partly due to this "facilite d' expatriation," and partly to the devotedness of English women, in following their husbands to such distant countries. Be that as it may, we ought certainly to be thankful to our ladies for the good example they set in promoting our Christmas festivities. They ask us to dinner, turn their houses inside out to further our amusement, encourage the merry and stir up the moody in such a charming and of course successful manner, that you end by declaring to yourself (whilst undressing about 3 A. M. on the 26th) that you never spent a pleasanter Christmas night in your life.

The last troop-ship that passed through, the "Malabar," was detained here from the 17th to the 20th, there being no ship to meet her at Alexandria before the 31st. She did not coal here, owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of that commodity. A match at cricket was arranged between the ship and the garrison, and came off most successfully on the Aden Gymkhana ground, on the 19th instant. Both sides were very strong, including the following well known crack players, Captain Pottinger, R. A., Messrs. Abbott, Stopford, Goad, Harthorne, &c. &c., and great was the excitement created by the match. Aden scored up 180, in admirable style, and felt pretty confident of the result; however the Malabarites, nothing daunted, set to work manfully, and succeeded in scoring up 132 for the loss of six wickets, when evening put a stop to the game; this was most unfortunate, for the match would, in all probability, have been a very close one. A game at croquet between the ship and garrison had also been arranged, but the ladies of the former were so entranced by the beauties of the Tanks and other Aden celebrities, that they came up rather too late to begin this serious and scientific game.

The "England" towing two transports, arrived on the morning of the 24th, with the head quarters of the 4th King's Own and a Battery of Artillery. The former were reinforced by three officers, from England, who had awaited their regiment here for the last month, and the latter by fifteen gunners from the batteries of the 21st Brigade at present stationed here. The transports carried, as you know, the 3rd N. I., and the whole force started at six o'clock the same evening, en route to Annesley Bay.

The "Queen" towing the "Mofussilite" and "Sam Cearns" arrived on the 27th, with the remainder of the 4th, the 5th Battery of the 21st Brigade R. A., who got a reinforcement of thirteen men from here, and the 25th N. I. They will start this evening (28th.) A most melancholy accident occurred on their passage; when two days out from Bombay, Captain Benson, the second Captain of the Battery, fell overboard. This was at once signalled to the "Mofussilite," the sternmost transport in tow, and the steamer was at once stopped. No time was lost in lowering a boat, and the unfortunate officer was picked up within a quarter of an hour of his immersion; he was quite unconscious, and never rallied. He is universally regretted.

The men of the 4th King's Own were being daily practised in the platoon exercise with their Sniders, and seemed perfectly at home with them. They have the Snider rifles of the 33rd on board the "England" and "Queen," and will deliver them over at Mulkattu.

The latest reports from Abyssinia are decidedly encouraging, with one solitary exception, the scarcity of forage;—barley is being sold at the rate of nineteen pounds to the dollar! The disease amongst the horses and mules was decreasing, though it had been unfortunately brought up to Senafe, some few cases having broken out there. A road, fifteen feet wide, passable for light artillery, is to be made up the pass. A friend writing from Senafe thus describes the place, and its approaches:—

"The scenery was very striking during this long march, and curiously enough as we ascended the pass, the vegetation increased, and became more tropical in appearance. We started from Karee Guddy on the 6th, and after the pleasantest march we have had encamped at 2 P. M. The road all the way led through the most luxuriant vegetation; one shrub in particular, a kind of jessamine, scented the air most pleasantly. Two miles beyond this, we came to the real steep ascent, and we had to halt some time while the Sappers and a party of the 10th made the road passable for mules. We then gaily ascended, and reached the table land of Abyssinia; the band of the 10th striking up a march, we proceeded along the plain for about a mile, and then immediately encamped, in view of the long expected and much talked of town of Senafe, which turned out to be a few mud huts built against the side of a hill—in all perhaps 30 or 40. However, we saw herds of cattle grazing, flocks of goats and sheep, and above all a plain, with grass growing on it in some places. It was a great relief to get out of the pass; one's neck became tired of perpetually looking up so high. This place is on a plateau, 7000 feet above sea level. The hills fall very suddenly to the North and East, in fact almost to the level of the Karee Guddy, six thousand feet!—but to the West and more especially to the South, the plain extends right away, with but a few isolated peaks rising here and there. The thermometer falls to 40° at night, and it is cool in the shade or in tents at all times. The natives are most grasping, and require a "real" or dollar for everything. The whole of the advanced brigade is now here. Game is so plentiful that the sepoys knock over hares with stones: guinea fowl and common jungle fowl also abound. The 10th have erected a band-stand, and we have some music in the evenings. The lady element is however sadly deficient. An order has come out recommending us not to go out of camp except armed. The people begin to think we are Christians; they all wear a piece of blue cord round, and are very fond of having it of silk. One might do a good stroke of business by importing blue silk cord. The girls are decidedly pretty; the virgins wear their hair plaited closely, and the married women let it loose. News has just come in of a man of the Sappers and Miners being killed in the pass by a fall of stones, and another is said to be severely injured. Sir Charles Staveley arrived, and has commenced issuing orders; we are to have a brigade parade to-morrow, our first in Abyssinia. The last piece of unpleasant news we have received, is to the effect that Indian stamps are of no use for letters going home, as the post office authorities at Suez obliterated them, and one's friends at home have to pay double postage in consequence. This would be too bad to be true. The people about here are all very friendly, but we have been warned not to trust the prince of Tigre, who came in to 'salaam' on the 7th instant. We consequently furnish an inlying picquet of two companies nightly, and are quite ready to resist any attack."

Major Warden, of the Land

expressly prohibited by the Act last quoted from creating such a right, much more should the First Judge be considered as being prohibited from doing so, whether in the course of making any arrangement for the distribution of business or otherwise.

SYED HASSAN EL MEDINI.
Acting Fourth Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
10th January, 1868.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On Thursday afternoon, the scholarships and prizes gained by the successful candidates attending the Grant Medical College were presented. The presentation was made by the Hon. B. H. Ellis in the lecture hall of the College, in presence of a number of gentlemen interested in the success of the college.

Dr. Stedman, Principal of the College, read the following report:—

Session.—In this college it has been the custom hitherto of dividing the yearly session into two terms, the first term extending from 2nd January to 15th April, the second from 16th of June to the end of November; but this year, in consequence of five new Professorships—viz., Pathology, Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, Hygiene, and Dental Surgery—being granted by G. O. G. I. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, it became necessary to change the terms. Formerly the longer courses of lectures on Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, and Chemistry extended through the whole session, and with this system it was utterly impossible to arrange for the new courses of lectures, and I took upon myself to settle for the future that the college session should commence on the 1st November, and that it should be divided into two terms, viz., winter and summer, the 1st or winter term to commence on the 1st November and to terminate on the 30th April, the 2nd or summer term to commence on the 16th June and terminate on 15th September.

The Course of Lectures in the Winter Term.

Junior Students.—Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physiology.

Senior Students.—Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology.

The Course of Lectures in the Summer Term.

Junior Students.—Materia Medica, Comparative Anatomy, Botany, and Practical Chemistry.

Senior Students.—Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Dental Surgery, and Hygiene.

The number of Students.—The following students received instruction during the past session:—

1. An English class of 21 students.
2. A class of 23 student apprentices.
3. A Vernacular class of 35 students. Thus making a total of 79 pupils who have been under instruction.

University Examination for degree of Licentiate of Medicine.—On the 2nd of December four students went up for the second degree, and five for the 1st degree of the Licentiate of Medicine in the University. Out of the first four, three were passed—viz., Abdul Rahine Hakine, J. F. Gonsalves, in the first division, and Girdhurlal Ruttonlal Daphtare in the 2nd division. I regret to say that none of the five students for the first degree of L. M. have passed.

Final Examination of Student Apprentices.—Four student apprentices who had completed the prescribed course of study required to pass, presented themselves for Final Examination for the grade of Assistant Apothecary. Of these three were found qualified, viz.—J. Prem, A. Hanson, and W. Haire.

Final Examination of the Students of the Vernacular Class.—Six students of the Vernacular class presented themselves for examination, and the five following were found qualified:—Krishnajee Dadajee Kilkar, Amroota Tatia Tathe, Cullapa Nurscoo Nydee, Dajee Dhondew Joshe, and Rungaba Jaggonath Nydee.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the higher grade.—In the month of April Mr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd class, presented himself for examination in accordance with XVII. Rule relative to Sub-Assistant Surgeons. He was successful in obtaining his promotion to the 2nd class.

Changes in the Staff of the College.—In the month of March, 1866, the failing health of Surgeon W. G. Hunter, the Principal and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, necessitated his return to Europe for a brief period. On his departure I was appointed acting Principal, and J. H. Sylvester, Esq., succeeded to the chair of acting Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. In the month of February, Dr. Birdwood, Professor of Botany, proceeded to Europe on duty in connection with the Paris Exhibition, and anticipated returning to his duties in the month of August and finishing his course of lectures before the close of the session, but as he obtained an extension of leave. Assistant Surgeon W. Gray was appointed acting Professor of Botany. In the month of September, Surgeon A. M. Rogers, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, proceeded to Europe on sick leave, and the course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence was left unfinished. To get that course completed before the end of the session, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon was temporarily nominated by me, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology. In the month of April, in accordance with the terms of G. O. G. I. No. 370, dated 4th April, five new chairs of instruction were created in the college. The subjects of anatomy and physiology have been dissociated, and the latter course has been entrusted to Mr. Sylvester, and new professorships of pathology, comparative anatomy, hygiene, and dental surgery have been constituted and assigned as follows:—Pathology to Dr. Dymock, Comparative Anatomy to Dr. Mackenzie, and Hygiene to Dr. Eccles. The professorship of dental surgery has not been filled up.

Scholarships awarded.—The scholarships have been awarded as follows:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy medical prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery to Abdul Rahine Hakine. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gold medal, for proficiency in practical medical jurisprudence, to J. F. Gonsalves. The McLennan scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with a silver prize medal, for proficiency in the principles and practice of midwifery, to J. F. Gonsalves.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, to Nana Dwarkanath Talpade.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical Anatomy, to Anna Murishwar Kunte, B. A.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Nana Dwarkanath; but as a scholarship has been awarded to him, it will pass to the next in proficiency—viz., Shantaram Venayak Kantak.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Anna Murishwar; but as a scholarship has been awarded to him, it will pass to Nana Dwarkanath; but as he also has a scholarship, it will pass to the next in proficiency—viz., Baba Luximon Velenkar.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to D. B. Wallis.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Madewrao Yesswant Parangapye.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in second degree in Anatomy, to D. B. Wallis; but as a scholarship has been awarded to him, it will pass to Madewrao Yeswant; but as he also has a scholarship it will pass to the next in proficiency—viz., Yesswant Pandoorang Godambe.

A Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in second degree in Chemistry, to Madewrao Yesswant; but as a scholarship has been awarded to him, it will pass to D. B. Wallis; but as he also has a scholarship it will pass to the next in proficiency—viz., Timuljee Bhicajee Nariman.

Vernacular Class.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in the subject of study during the session, to Govind Keshew Safre.

The Juggonath Sunkersett scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Vencajee Dewjee Pachapurkar.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, to Vital Purushram Salay.

McLennan Medal.—The McLennan Medal has been awarded to 1st year student apprentice J. Menezes.

Burn's Medal.—The Burn's Medal has been awarded to the 3rd year student apprentice J. Prem.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund.—The amount of the Interest of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Book Fund, amounting to Rs. 387-1, has been distributed amongst the students and students of the vernacular class, to aid them in purchasing Text Books for their studies in the College.

Number of Candidates for admission into the Vernacular Class.—On the 26th October six apprentices and twenty other candidates (in aggregate number twenty-six) presented themselves at examination for admission into the vernacular class. Three apprentices and nine candidates were found qualified for admission, but of these eleven only joined, as there were no more vacancies.

Number of Candidates for admission into the Apprentice Class.—On the 26th October there appeared sixteen apprentices for examination by order of the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, of whom thirteen were found qualified for admission.

Number of Matriculated Candidates for English Class.—At the end of December nineteen candidates presented themselves to enter their names in the list of students for medical education according to the notification published in the *Government Gazette*, dated 29th August last.

Atmaram Sadasew Jayaker.—I have much gratification to bring to notice that the successful candidate, in the former report of Dr. Hunter, para. 3, having obtained the Munguldass Nathoobhoy travelling fellowship, proceeded to England, where it appears he has passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, and has entered the Covenanted Medical Service.

The Progress of the College.

I am gratified to state that the number of students entering the college is on the increase, and I have every reason to believe that the number of admissions will increase yearly, slowly perhaps, but surely. The number of annual admissions have never been large, and just at the period of the commercial and financial excitement in Bombay, the number greatly diminished. But last year 8 students entered—quite the average number—and this year nineteen students have applied to enter, and 13 were additted. Eight of them, who had the highest marks, received the Government Scholarship, 1 Jumkhundee scholarship, and 2 Government exhibitions, and 5 are free students; the remainder were unable to support themselves without stipends.

The Staff.—The staff of the college is very strong, and I may say vigorous, with a large infusion of young blood amongst the Professors—men who, I think, I may say without flattery are full of zeal for the welfare of the college, and in every way competent to discharge their several duties.

System of Teaching.—As a proof that the system of teaching is a good one, I need only mention that students of this college, who present themselves for degrees in Great Britain, are invariably successful. Last year three students, candidates for the degree of L. M. in our university, and two of whom were plucked, went to England and gained their diplomas in both London and Edinburgh, and the man who passed here has not only gained his diploma, but has also been admitted into the Indian Medical Service.

I mentioned just now that 5 of the candidates for the 1st examination for the L. M. were rejected. These students are all of a very inferior order, and have all along shown great want of ability and aptitude for learning, and should properly have been counselled to leave the college last year. But the Principal, hoping they would do better, kindly advised them, and continued their scholarships to encourage them to do so. However, this was lost upon them, and this year they were all rejected, and now, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, I have stopped the scholarship allowance of the two worst of them, and they will only be allowed to attend the lectures on sufferance.

The three remaining I have thought right to inform that if they do not pass a satisfactory examination in all the subjects of the session in April next, that I shall also stop their scholarships.

In justice to their Professor, it is right to say that although all the students before admission have passed the university test of matriculation, yet that every now and then we get lads, who are from want of ability and mental power, wholly unable to appreciate or benefit from the teaching of their Professors.

Vernacular Class.—The vernacular class, I am happy to say, is an undoubted success. The privilege of admission into the class is eagerly sought for, and thanks to the zeal and ability of the vernacular teachers, the men turned out annually are thoroughly well fitted to take charge of dispensaries, and for the vacancies in the subordinate medical appointments, and the demand for that class of men is so great, that I have recommended that Government should be moved to grant 5 more stipends annually.

After having read the report, Dr. Stedman read a letter from Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, requesting the Professors to accept from him a sum of Rs. 2,000, to be expended in the purchase of works on Natural History. The reading of the letter was followed by loud applause.

The Hon'ble Chairman then presented the medals, scholarships, and certificates to the successful students.

Mr. Ellis said—Gentlemen, I must confess that when I heard that not one student from this college had succeeded in passing for the first degree of medicine, I shared in no small degree in the disappointment which must have been felt by the Principal and Professors of this college at so very sad a result. And I was disposed to form the impression, which appears to have been formed elsewhere, that the college was necessarily on the wane, and that its prosperity was on the decline. But the result of more mature consideration and further inquiry has convinced me that my first impression was a hasty, and, I believe, an erroneous one. There is every reason for believing that the college is still flourishing, and likely to flourish as before. (Applause.) The first thing that led me to doubt that my first impression was correct is to be found in the reasons assigned for the alleged decline. It was stated, and with some confidence, that one cause of this disastrous result was to be found in the military composition of the Professors of this college—that one cause to which we might attribute the decline and the failure of the college was to be found in the fact of the Professors being recruited from the military medical service. But without wishing to flatter those who are now on the college staff—and with hardly any exception they belong or did belong to the military service—I think we need only recall the names of Morehead, Peat, and Ballingall to establish as a fact that the officers in charge of this college have a reputation that will bear comparison with that of the Professors of any college in Europe or elsewhere. (Applause.) We have reason, therefore, rather to be grateful to that service for the aid which it has furnished, than to cavil and suspect it of being the cause of any failure. (Applause.) Again, certain recent orders of the Government of India have been referred to as having an influence towards that alleged result. Those orders, as you know well, refer to the proposed amalgamation of the Professors of this college *ex-officio* with certain other duties in this city. I am not in a position to criticise the orders of the higher authority; but I may state my own individual conviction that these orders should be reconsidered and amended. So self-evident is it that the special qualifications of a Professor are not always to be found related with the best of medical practitioners, who are able and thoroughly competent in the actual practise of their profession, that I can hardly believe that, when the point is brought to the notice of the Government of India, they will hesitate to reconsider the orders. But although we may feel that these orders require supervision, I think we are hardly prepared to consider that these orders have any effect upon the present state of the college. (Applause.) They have not, in fact, been carried out so as to affect the existing staff. Then, again, it was urged that the class of sub-assistant-surgeons was a disgrace to the whole system, and it was supposed that much evil was due to their existence. There again I am at issue with those who take up this question, for instead of detracting them and their service I would say we have not treated or paid them well enough. (Applause.) Although I am not prepared to admit that there has been failure or that there is decline, we must perhaps confess that the progress of medical science and the progress of medical practise in this country is very slow. But for this three causes may be assigned. In the first place, medical science make slow progress in all lands, wherever it may be. We need only refer to our own country and remember how long it took before new though obvious medical truths could be impressed upon the minds of the people; and necessarily when the truths themselves are not known and appreciated, the Professors and students cannot be expected to make rapid progress. And there is also a local cause for the inefficiency of the sub-assistant-surgeons. We all know how very apt the common orders of natives are to measure the dignity of a class by the pay which it receives from the State. We may therefore be certain that when they saw native officers in the Revenue Department receiving comparatively large salaries, and native officers in the Judicial Department receiving still larger salaries, they must have looked upon the Medical Service as very inferior, and must have despised it. (Applause.) Latterly steps have been taken partially to remedy this evil, but very partially indeed, for I conceive that until other and higher offices are thrown open to the native sub-assistant-surgeons—(hear, hear)—till then the medical profession must be comparatively inferior and at a disadvantage with other branches of education. (Applause). There may also be found some cause for the slow progress in the want of a diffusion of medical knowledge. The few sub-assistant-surgeons who have been educated here necessarily have had a narrow sphere to make known the truths they here learned. This want of a lower stratum, so to speak, is now happily removed by the great success of the vernacular class. By this means I hope that the lower orders may be made far better and far more generally acquainted than they have hitherto been with the nature of European medical science. And the great demand which the Principal of the college tells us there is for this class of persons will, I trust, be met by corresponding liberality from Government, which will enable this diffusion of medical knowledge to pave the way for the diffusion of the higher medical knowledge, which sub-assistant-surgeons and graduates have here acquired and will acquire. (Applause.) Although therefore the progress has been slow, I am not prepared to say that there has been any failure in the objects for which this college was instituted. I think we have sufficient proof of the success of the college in not a few men who have here obtained that education which has afterwards fitted them to hold a high professional position and a high social position amongst their fellows in Bombay. There are not a few of those, and if there have not been more it is, as I have said before, due to other causes than those which have been attributed for the alleged failure. But that there have been so many is, I think, itself a subject of congratulation; and if we look further and go up country, we shall find an extraordinary demand for dispensary and medical aid such as that given by those instructed here; and in this circumstance we find testimony to the efficiency of this college in fulfilling one of the great objects for which it was instituted. Dr Stedman has informed us of the large demand that there is for persons qualified to take charge of dispensaries; and I can bear testimony from my own experience to the great anxiety which there is in every part of the Presidency, from the Southern Mahratta country to Guzerat, for the establishment of such dispensaries; and although the sub-assistant-surgeons who have passed this college and gone into the Mofussil, are few in number, those few have persuaded the people of the benefits to be derived from medical science. (Applause.) Then again as to the point whether there is any decline, I am entirely unable to see that there is. It is true we have to lament the unfortunate failure of those four or five gentlemen who have not succeeded. But let us look at the facts which have been mentioned. As regards admission, last year the average rate of 8 was maintained; but this year we have 13 admitted, and more anxious, but unable, to obtain admission. We find also that the vernacular class is full, and that the officers of the college are obliged to refuse admission. I see no sign of any decline, and we have just heard that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer has come forward with liberal aid to the library. Here again we see that the interest felt by native gentlemen in this class is not declining, but that it is still flourishing, and that there is no falling off in the feelings which originally prompted the foundation of this college, and which have continuously contributed to its maintenance. Then we have other facts mentioned in the report which I think we cannot but view with satisfaction, which proves that there is no defect in the teaching in this college. One gentleman who passed through the course, but failed in his examination, and who was enabled by Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy to proceed to Europe, has obtained not only his diploma, but has been admitted to the Indian Medical Service. We find that two others who failed in their examinations last year in this college have gone to Europe, and there, not in any hole-and-corner medical school, but in the medical schools of London and Edinburgh, have passed their examination and obtained their diplomas. (Applause.) Well, I think that in all these facts we have sufficient evidance that there is neither failure nor decline in the institution. With regard to those who have failed in their examination here, I would beg of you to consider how deeply their failure has been felt by a large circle. I would beg them to strive to redeem their name in the next examination, to show that it was a temporary cloud, only that obscured them, and prevented them from coming out as they ought and maintaining the credit of the college. With regard to those who have been successful, I would congratulate them on their success; and to those who have failed I would only wish them success. And I would pray all of you studying here to consider that you should strive to command success by sparing no exertions, for you have a triple object to attain; you have in the first place to make your own individual reputation, next to maintain the honour of your college where so many gentlemen are labouring to instruct you, and thirdly, and not least, you have to maintain the character of the people of Bombay, and to show that in medical as in other knowledge they are qualified to compete and stand with others in every country of Europe. (Applause.)

Dr. Stedman proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis for having presided, which was responded with loud applause.

The proceedings then terminated.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 10.

Creagh, Lieutenant Colonel 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Bell, Major 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Moore, Major 8th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Austin, Captain 8th R. giment, to join, from Ireland.
Wolseley, Captain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Evans, C ptain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Vibart, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Wallerstein, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Ball, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Tabin, Ensign 8th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Westell, Pay Master 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Morton, Lieutenant Adjutant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Beedle, Quarter Master 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Stratford, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Whitworth, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Grumly, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Meredith, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Quin, Ensig- 6t . R giment, to join, from Ireland.
Longbourne, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Stracey, Ensign 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Hopkins, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
FitzGerald, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Colin, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Mahony, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Brady, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Baird, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Carey, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Adcock, Captain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Hastings, Captain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Harris-n, Cap ain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Morland, Captain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Wilson, Captain 6th Regiment, to j in, from Ireland.
Howley, Captain 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Moriarty, Lieutenant 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Gulland, Surgeon 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Andrew, Assistant Surgeon 6th Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, to join, from Ireland.
Spencer, Captain 40th Regiment, to join, from England.
Cock, Captain 109th Regiment, to join, from England.
Ikikes, Colonel 102nd Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Shuldham, Colonel 103th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hart, Lieutenant R. E., to join, from Eng and.
Astley, Captain 49th Regimen , to join, from England.
Muller, Captain 1st R Regiment, to join, from England.
Moore, Staff Assistant Surgeon Medical Staff, to join, from Eng and.
Condon, Assistant Surgeon 21st Foot, to join, from England.
Reade, Cornet 7th Hussars, to join, from England.
Walker, Ensign 55th Regiment, to join, from England.
Kean, Lieutenant 9th Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 10.

Manson, Colonel Bombay Army, on leave, to Jubbulpoor.
Sauter, Major R. A., to join, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.
10 H. M. S. Juuna (·) ....Pickard.....Suez, 27 Dec., and Aden, Jan. 1
Mary Ann .....Silfversparre.....Calcutta, Dec. 13.
Carnatic (s).....Dandas .....Suez, 28 Dec., and Aden, Jan. 2.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship "Royal Edw rd," Shaw, bound to the Sea.
Ship "British Sta esman, Belloch, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer "Pearl," Baldwin, bound to Abyssinia.
Steamer "Comorin," Taunton, bound to Kurrachee.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18TH DEC.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Dundas, arrived in harbour at about 6 P. M. yesterday, with the Mails of the above date. She left Suez on the morning of the 28th December at half past 12 o'clock. On her passage down the Red Sea stopped off both the Ushruffe and Daedalus light Houses, to land one of their keepers and provisions at each. She also stopped off the Island of Jibbul Teer on the morning of the 1st instant, to take in the Abyssinian Mails from the chartered transport steamer *Tilly*, where also two of the passengers left the ship to proceed to Annesley Bay. The *Carnatic* arrived at Aden at 2-45 P.M. on the 2nd instant and left that port for Bombay on the 3rd at 0-30 A.M. On the passage across to Bombay she met with unusually strong N. E. monsoon with high head sea, the wind for more than four days almost amounting to a gale from the N. E. and E. N. E. She saw or spoke the following vessels between Suez and Bombay. December 28th S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, off Ushruffe Light House, with the ship *Hyderee* in tow bound for Suez. On the 29th the S. S. *Candia* off the Daedalus with the Calcutta Homeward Mails. On the 30th the S. S. *Norna* with a ship in tow bound for Suez. The S. S. *Salsette* was in Aden. On the 3rd instant, 40 miles east of Aden met the transport No. 61 running to the westward, and later in the same day saw two other transports running in the same direction, but too far distant to make out their names or numbers. On the 7th in latitude 15-40 N. longitude 58-55 E., passed the ship *Rowena* (transport 44) running to the westward. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Hamilton, Hon. J. S. Maxwell,
Miss Keith, Mr. W. D. Hamilton,
Lieut. the Hon. J. C. Amherst, " Thompson,
Mr. Smith, " Rustomjee Pestonjee,
" Fraser,

From Marseilles

Mr. Smith, Major Naylor,
" and Mrs. Keith, Lieut. Stevens,
Capt. Foy, Mr. Burstall,
Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, " Moir,
Major Connell, " Paul,
Capt. Repton, " Wallis,
" Campbell, " Nesbit,
Major and Mrs. Leggett, " Critchley,
Mr. Bullock, Capt. Wood,
" Melville, " Croix,
Mr. Parker.

From Suez.

Col. Davidson, Col. M. Wilson,
Col. Maxwell.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Dec. 10.)

THE two Houses of Parliament, having disposed of all the business before them, have adjourned to February 13 next. The subject of gambling at Hong Kong has been discussed in the House of Lords.

Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket has been totally destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. Several of the adjoining premises were extensively damaged.

A meeting of Roman Catholics, held in London, have agreed to present an address of sympathy to the Pope. A similar demonstration has been made in Dublin.

A most animated debate has taken place in the French Legislature on the occupation of Rome. M. Rouher declared that Italy should not seize upon Rome. His latest speech, however, was in all respects pacific towards Italy and Germany.

The Italian Parliament has assembled. The Prime Minister said Italy must look to Rome in concert with France.

The French troops have all left Rome.

The proposition for the impeachment of President Johnson has been defeated by a large majority in the House of Representatives.

The King and Queen of Greece have arrived at Athens.

A brilliant meeting has been held at Willis's-rooms, at which an address was presented to Sir Bartle Frere, on behalf of the native princes of Kattywar.

Sir Arthur Cotton has read a paper on the opening of the Godavery River before the East India Association.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as Mrs. Disraeli, have both recovered from their illnesses.

The Smithfield Cattle Show is a great success. Her Majesty gained the first prize for the show of Devons.

The Fenian Colonel Burke has been again remanded. Funeral processions in honour of the Manchester convicts continue to take place in Ireland, and one is proposed in Liverpool.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress states that no question is pending calculated seriously to disturb the foreign relations of the country.

It is reported that Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

The brother of the Tycoon has paid a visit to the Queen.

M. Mazzini is reported to be fatally ill. Garibaldi is at Caprera.

Frederick Baker, the Alton murderer, has been convicted, and his execution is fixed for December 24.

The demand for money continues good, pending the close of yearly accounts, and rates in Lombard-street have advanced to 1½ to 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £21,717,442. That in the Bank of France is nearly £40,000,000.

Consols are quoted for money at 92¾ to ⅞ ex div. The decline is attributed to Continental politics.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, at sight, 1s. 11½d.; 30 and 60 days, 1s. 11¾d. and 1s. 11¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 104 to ¼; Ditto Five and a Half, 109 to ¼.

Indian Five per Cents. 112½ to ¾.

Railway stocks still fluctuate, but in several cases they have improved. Indian guaranteed stocks are in demand, and a considerable advance has been established in some of the Indian banks.

General trade continues in a state of inactivity.

The directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway have issued a satisfactory report.

Cotton has slightly improved in prices; and cotton goods in Manchester are also higher.

The corn markets continue dull.

Six per Cent. Bonds for £225,000 for a railroad in Nova Scotia, to form part of the debt of the Dominion of Canada, have been subscribed for immediately upon the proposals being issued.

Belgium is negotiating a 4½ per Cent. loan of £1,540,000.

Very serious losses have been incurred by the maritime insurance companies through the late storms.

The tea trade is very slack. There is, however, a large increase in the deliveries for consumption.

The tenders for Bills on India continue to show slackness in the demand for the means of remittance. The next biddings on Dec. 18 are for £200,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Admiral J. W. Watling—Colonel Lowther, M. P.—Mr. Charles Gray Round—The Rev. W. Magee—Archbishop Philarete—Mrs. Edmund Molyneux—M. Benazet—Mr. B. G. Elliott.

(From the Overland Mail, December 18.)

A frightful Fenian atrocity has been committed in London. With the view of liberating two Fenian prisoners in the Clerkenwell House of Detention, a barrel of gunpowder was exploded against the wall of the prison. Sixty feet of the wall were blown down, and immense damage done to the neighbouring houses. More than forty persons were seriously injured, and four killed. None of the prisoners escaped, and three persons concerned in the outrage were arrested by the police on the spot.

Several attempts at incendiarism have since taken place in the metropolis. The Government have recommended the swearing in of special constables, and extra precautions are being taken by the police and military authorities.

Public feeling is greatly excited against the perpetrators of these outrages, and much sympathy has been shown towards the sufferers.

Funeral processions in honour of the Fenians executed at Manchester have been prohibited in Ireland, and in Liverpool, Leeds, and Glasgow; and several intended demonstrations on December 15 were in consequence abandoned.

Dr. Balston has resigned the head mastership of Eton College.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Dr. C. M. Douglas and Privates Murphy, Cooper, Bell, and Griffiths of the 24th Regiment, for gallant conduct at the Little Andaman Island.

A diplomatic rupture between France and Italy is said to be imminent. The relations between France and Prussia also are again causing some uneasiness in Paris.

There have been more lively debates in the French Chambers.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies is still discussing the Roman policy of the Government.

The Austrian Finance Minister has given a very hopeful account of the financial prospects of the country.

Breech-loaders are to be constructed for the Russian army.

The Danish West India Islands have been sold to the United States. It is rumoured also that Spain has offered to sell Cuba for 150,000,000 dollars. The House of Representatives has, however, passed a resolution declaring that the country wants no more territory.

The portions of the President's Message condemning the policy of Congress have been strongly denounced in Congress. The House of Representatives has declared by resolution that it will adhere to the Reconstruction Act.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieut.-General Christopher Godby, Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-General Maurice Tweedie, Madras Infantry; Colonel J. Honywood, Bengal Retired List; General Sir R. Lluellyn, Professor Daubeny, Rev. Prebendary Berry, and Mr. Ebenezer Charles.

There is more active demand for money, but an entire absence of pressure.

The price of Consols to-day is 92½ to 92⅝ (ex div.) for money, and 92⅝ (ex div.) for account (January 7, 1868.)

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Is. 11¾d. to Is. 11¾d. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 6½d. to 9d.; Surat, 4½d. to 6½d.; Egyptian, 7d. to 15d. Total sales, 69,790 bales—13,320 for speculation and export. Imports, 99,755 bales. Market steady.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Only a limited amount of business done, and prices weaker.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News Dec. 10.)

THE "Abyssinian session" is over. Parliament rose on Saturday, and will meet again on the 13th of February, to be congratulated by the Government, let us hope, on the success of the expedition. The debates during the latter part of this past session became somewhat less languid and more personal. They will be read with interest, and we shall not, therefore, enter into any elaborate analysis of them. But we may say that though the officials, past and present, manifested considerable readiness to play into each other's hands, the House of Commons saw pretty clearly that we have blundered into the war, and this is the impression upon the public mind. But, being in, we have only to get out in the best manner we can. Lord Ellenborough, in the Lords' debate, roused himself to deliver a warning. He did not like the expedition, and the Duke of Wellington would not have liked it and moreover in the present disturbed state of Europe we were unwise to hamper ourselves with a distant expedition. In the Commons the most notable fray arose over the character of Dr. Beak, whom Mr. Layard had assailed (as we said in our last Summary) with exceeding bitterness, and who found defenders in Mr. Newdegate and others. Mr. Layard complained of the insertion in the blue-book of correspondence injurious to himself, and also of the omission of other passages, and the result was that Lord Stanley, after pathetically pointing out the triple difficulty of having to deal with libellous documents, agreed to print everything, so we shall have some pleasant reading. Then Mr. Layard has written to the papers complaining that Colonel Sykes was not respectful enough to Mr. Rassam, who was not Mr. Layard's servant but his friend, and Colonel Sykes is rebuked for taking the "nigger" view of persons of colour. All of which may be amusing, but is scarcely a dignified prelude to a war.

Moreover, Colonel Sykes brought up the questions which we hinted would be asked in some form or other The Egyptian raid into Abyssinia, the seizure of flocks and herds and very much cattle, and also Abyssinian women for a neighbouring potentate's harem were adverted to, and reply was very much evaded. The "lost letter" Mr. Layard appears to think very little of, and indeed denies having seen, it though it is asserted that the letter exists with the autographs of Earl Russell and of Mr. Layard himself upon it. The whole deabates illustrate the culpable carelessness with which the work of the nation is done. We shall add only in reference to the subject that the public fail to apprehend the force of the reasoning with which Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone justify the throwing any part of the expense upon the Indian revenue, and that we all learn with satisfaction that though the avowed purpose of the expedition is to rescue only eight persons, our fellow subjects, the commander-in-chief has instructions which he will not interpret as desiring him to abtain from delivering all the Europeans.

The execution of the Irish Fenians for murdering the policeman continues to be made the most of by the disaffected. The rabid newspapers in the Fenian interest in Ireland seem bent upon doing their utmost to provoke prosecution. They publish memoirs of the criminals, and put black borders around the page, and issue pictures of Britannia as an assassin. On Sunday night there was a funeral procession in Dublin, with bands, mourning, and other demonstrations, and the whole assembly took off their hats at a point where they were reminded of Emmett. Hitherto, Government has made no sign, and the law advisers of the Crown say that such things are no violation of the Party Processions Act. But in may be necessary to interfere, and as the Habeas Corpus is suspended, there would be no difficulty in dealing with the leaders. It may be better, however, to be still. The ludicrous side of the case is that thousands of men are lavishing honour upon the memories of three felons, who avowed themselves to be innocent of the murder for which their Irish friends applaud them. No wonder that there is confusion in the Hibernian mind, or that a sympathiser has just sent two shillings for the relief of the men who were executed. The Fenians in America, and the journals that patronise them while the vote is wanted, of course rave, and if England be not blotted out from among nations before next quarter-day, it will not be for want of "volleyed thunder" from the other side of the sea.

In America the double farce of impeaching the two Presidents is played out as regards one of them, while the mock trial of the other is postponed until February. The Judiciary Committee reported by 5 to 2 in favour of impeaching Mr. Johnson, but the House of Representatives has thrown out the proposal, by 108 to 57. Meantime, the President has issued a most menacing Message, in which he declared his intention of saving the life of the Union, in case its enemies should be bold enough to attempt hostilities, and the tone of the address is otherwise one which his best friends cannot justify. The English proposal of arbitration in the Alabama matter is rejected, and some of the Americanised journals here ask us how we like the wisdom of the Governments who have brought the dispute to such a pass, that it will have to be settled under a President elected by a Fenian vote. Mr. Davis has presented himself to take his trial, but it is put off again, and the American public laughs. One of his bail, Mr. Horace Greeley, of the 'Tribune,' an able man, but fanatic in the negro interest, was designed as envoy to Vienna, but has refused the appointment. The Americans have purchased St. Thomas, and another of the Virgin Islands, from the Danes, and will do a good deal more in the way of acquisition in those seas befors very long.

There was a London incident on the night of the despatch of the last Indian mail, and it may deserve a word of record. All the cabmen took home their vehicles—struck, in fact—and went to a meeting at Exeter-hall, where their grievances were proclaimed. The misery to those who were not in the secret may be imagined. The theatres were much deserted, and how folks who had not carriages of their own, and wished to go to parties, managed, is known only to themselves. The travellers who arrived by rail, and knew nothing of the strike, were most to be pitied and much real injury was no doubt sustained by those who wanted to hurry through town. The annoyance was of brief duration, for Lord Elcho attended the meeting, and managed in his popular way to obtain the confidence of the men, and next day he presented a deputation to the Home Secretary, who gave assurances on the faith of which the men all returned to work. But the memory of that night will long live with many a Londoner, and many an "exact fare" will be sternly given, and "the other sixpence" loftily denied. The cabmen, however, have a grievance. They are too heavily taxed, and they resort to extortion—both evils ought to end together.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

(From the Home News Dec. 10.)

THE directors of the Royal West India Mail Company have received a telegram from their agent at Havannah, viâ the Atlantic cable, stating that on the 2nd of December there was another earthquake at St. Thomas. The sea rose 40 feet. Many lives were lost and property destroyed. The company's stamer La Plata would not leave with the homeward mails till the 2nd December.

According to intelligence from Havannah, the official returns show that 1,014 lives were lost during the hurricane at St. Thomas.

THE WALL OF CLERKENWELL PRISON BLOWN DOWN BY FENIANS.—FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

(From the Overland Mail, Dec. 18.)

ON Friday afternoon (December 13) a Fenian outrage of the most atrocious and daring character was perpetrated in Clerkenwell. The northern boundary wall of the exercise ground of the Middlesex House of Detention, in which all remanded prisoners are detained, fronts Corporation-lane, Clerkenwell. Usually the prisoners are allowed to walk in the grounds until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they are removed to their cells. This must have been known to the friends of Burke and Casey, two Fenian prisoners who were recently arrested in London, and were under remand from Bow-street police-court, for about twenty minutes to four o'clock a cask of powder (or some other combustible substance) was brought through the street

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS FROM THE PRINCES OF KATTYWAR TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

(From the Home News, Dec. 10.)

THE agent of the native princes of Kattywar, having applied to the East India Association to arrange a public meeting for the presentation of an address from the princes to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, the Association engaged the large room at Willis's, King-street, St. James's, and issued very tasteful cards of admission to a meeting on Thursday, the 5th of December, when the interesting ceremony took place, under very satisfactory circumstances. The chair was occupied by Lord Lyveden, president of the Association, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present:—

The noble Chairman, in commencing the proceedings, addressing Sir Bartle Frere, said—I have been deputed as President of the East India Association, which has been formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of India, to present to you on this occasion an address from the independent Princes of Kattywar, acknowledging the eminent services you have rendered to India in the execution of your office of Governor of Bombay. I believe it is now 33 or 34 years since you first entered the Indian service, and during the whole of that time your career has been marked by zeal and energy, by which you have risen to the high position which you now occupy. My first acquaintance with you commenced when you were filling the arduous office of Commissioner of Scinde, during the period of the Indian mutiny. In this garish and busy world the deeds of men who triumph by force often meet with the most general applause, but a man like you, who preserved the province you governed intact by a rule so strong and benevolent that rebellion dared not show its outrageous face, equally deserves the praise and thanks of mankind. (Cheers.) Your conduct was cordially acknowledged by my colleagues at that time, and I ventured then to give expression to my sentiments in Parliament on your conduct. I can only repeat the same sentiments now. Others may have received higher honours, but you have the consciousness of having deserved them. After that, sir, you were transferred to the Council of India, where you had the esteem of that great man, then Governor General of India, the late Lord Canning, a man who never flinched in the hour of peril, and to whom we are indebted, as much as to any other person, for the preservation of our empire in India. After that you were transferred to the Government of Bombay, and in that government you distinguished yourself in a manner that rivalled all preceding Governors. You devoted yourself to the improvement of municipal institutions in India, you headed movements for the promotion of charitable and educational undertakings, and supported everything that would tend to the true welfare of the people, and assist in bringing them into a position of dignity and rank which they had never before achieved. Others have talked of such work; theorists have maintained it was the right thing to do; but you did it. (Cheers.) You have done more than any one else to develop the system of female eduation in India, thereby acknowledging the great truth, that in proportion as nations become civilised and prosperous they will appreciate and defend the position of woman not by bestowing upon them the mere attention of the age of chivalry, but by placing them in a sphere in which they may foster a love for literature and arts and participate in every rational enjoyment. For that you are entitled to our thanks. And now having occupied the position of some of our greatest men, of Mounstuart Elphinstone, of Lord Elphinstone, and of Sir George Clerk, you are again introduced to the Council of India, to which your fresh knowledge of India will be of infinite use. I, therefore, have the greatest pleasure in presenting you this address from the independent Princes of Kattywar, who desire to compliment you on your conduct in that country. Their praise is not an expression of gratitude for favours to come, but for favours past. They desire to acknowledge that you have behaved to them in a manner to conciliate their esteem, and to gain their admiration, and not only theirs, but of all those of this country who know the value of your services.

Capt. Barber then read the address, as follows:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

"Your Excellency,—It was our intention before your departure from these shores to have presented you with an address, but untoward circumstances, which, perhaps, it would answer no purpose to explain, prevented us. We trust, how ever, that, though late, this expression of our sentiments of our high respect and esteem for your excellency will be graciously received. It is not necessary for us to trace your progress In life, from the day you put foot in Bombay as a writer in the Hon. East India Company's service to the day you left its shores as its governor, for your excellency's career is patent to all. Though we, the chiefs of Kattywar, have not enjoyed the advantages of your advice and labours as a civil servant of the Government of India, as have the chiefs and people of the Deccan, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that, notwith tstanding the arduous and onerous duties which devolved upon you as Governor of Bombay, your excellency never lost sight of our and our people's interests. It would have been nothing but natural that, when called to rule this vast presidency, the scenes of your first labours would have had your excellency's first regards; but it was not so. If your efforts were untiring for the extension of work of public untility in the South Mahratta country, or any other part of the vast dominions that were entrusted to your rule, the advantages to be derived from such works have been as untiringly urged upon us, as we trust we have not been unmindful of the great interest evinced by your excellency on our and our people's welfare. The promotion of the cause of education, also, has occupied much of your excellency's time and earnest attention. The fruits of your excellency's philanthropic exertions are visible everywhere throughout this presidency; and Kattywar, where once no attention was paid to the subject, is now, we have reason to believe, not behindhand with other districts in the establishment and maintenance of schools, where its sons and daughters may have not only a vernacular but a sound English education. Time would fail to tell of the various other matters in which your excellency's rule has been a blessing to this country. While we feel grateful to your excellency for your generous efforts to maintain and elevate our position in this empire, we pray the Almighty may long spare your useful life, and grant you health and strength to enable you to prosecute your benevolent designs for India. With our best wishes for your excellency, and the respective members of your family, we remain your excellency's sincere friends."

Pragji Bhimjee, agent of the Kattywar Princes, said—As the only native of Kattywar now present in England, I feel more than ordinary interest on the present occasion, when we have met here to present an address on behalf of the Princes of Kattywar to Sir Bartle Frere, as a grateful recognition of the benefits they have received during his administration as Governor of Bombay. Before my departure for this country in April, 1866, I had been for several years connected with the political agency in that province, and from what knowledge and experience I have gained of the changes and reform during the "regime" of the present political agent, Colonel Keating, I can confidently state that the selection of such an energetic officer to the post of political agent in Kattywar by Sir Bartle Frere was a great boon conferred on the province, reflecting great credit on Sir Bartle Frere for having placed the right man in the right place. The address is an admission that the policy recently inaugurated in Kattywar—namely, that of "Reform," under Sir Bartle Frere's auspices, is a policy essentially beneficial both to the princes, and to their subjects. It is evident from this demonstration of their feelings, exhibited, I may say, in an unprecedented manner, that the fruits of the system are beginning to ripen. The princes have shown that they are fully capable of appreciating whatever is well intended for them. The governor who sees a country thoroughly given up to conservatism—that won't move on, that was half a century behind its neighbours, who courageously determines that it shall progress, that its youth shall not grow up as their ancestors, and who sends to carry out the determination a competent officer, lives "chulloo" as we say in Kattywar, that is ever fresh in the memory of those who are receiving the benefits of his encouragement. The reform in almost every department, energetically carried out by the political agent and other officers, was carefully watched and criticised; at first looked on doubtfully, but afterwards with interest, and finally approved by the principal States. In almost every instance in which a chief has shown himself anxious to follow the good example set, he has found himself rewarded in the welfare of his subjects and by the approbation of our gracious sovereign. It is in Sir Bartle Frere's reign that two chiefs of Kattywar have obtained the Star of India. One cannot omit to mention the great spur that has been given to education. The people of Kattywar a few years ago dreaded this; they now actually willingly send not only their sons but their daughters to schools established in the principal towns. The importance of this is patent to all, and is full of promise for the future well-being of the province. (Cheers.)

Sir Bartle Frere on rising was received with loud cheers. He said—Lord Lyveden and gentlemen, I hope you will bear with me while I say a very few words expressive of my deep sense of gratitude for the kind manner in which you have complied with the request of the chiefs of Kattywar. My gratification has been greater because the honour was to me so entirely unexpected. A very few days ago I had not the slightest idea that any honour of the kind was in store for me, and the surprise with which it has come upon me has greatly added to my gratification. And, Sir, there is a higher motive which makes me feel extremely your kindness in being present and acting as spokesman of the association upon this occasion. It is the feeling that whatever may be the sentiments with which the Princes of Kattywar regard me, I have no title to that regard beyond having fulfilled towards them what I believe is the settled purpose of the Government and the people of this country towards India. In some respects, sir, this province of Kattywar is no bad epitome of the whole of our Indian empire. It is true it is not of a great extent as compared with other portions of India, but still it is very nearly two-thirds as large as Ireland; it contains, besides a considerable portion of British territory, a very great number of independent States; and I recollect being struck with the fact that this time two years there were six crowned sovereigns in Europe who ruled over smaller territories, who had smaller incomes, and a smaller population under their control than some of the princes who have signed this address. (Hear, hear.) Then, those chiefs whose names we hardly know in this country, of whom we find it as difficult to give an intelligent account—some of these princes would be remarkable in any part of Europe for the length of their descent, and for the almost romantic character of their history. Among those who have signed this address I find the names of representatives and dynasties the sovereignty of which has been handed down in direct descent from a period long anterior to the crusades. There are amongst them princes whose ancestors of the same family were contemporaries with the Bajazets and Solymans of early Turkish history, and fought in company with the Turkish admirals against the Portuguese invaders of India. Indeed, it is a curious thing to find, side by side on this coast of Kattywar, the descendants of the ancient Portuguese invaders living under the general protection of the British Government, in amity with those who 200 years before fought with them for the supremacy of those seas. And when we come to examine the people over whom these princes rule, we shall find that there is hardly one race or a religion of all Hindostan, from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, which will not find a representative either living in Kattywar or visiting it for purposes of trade. In all these respects, although so small, it is a good specimen of our Indian empire. (Cheers.) We must also recollect that these people are not that patient, yielding, unwarlike race whom we are apt to picture to ourselves as the people of Hindostan. On the contrary, in Kattywar every man of any pretensions carries arms, and mostly knows how to use them. I have myself seen operations carried on in that province, when some few insurgents who had got into a strong position beat back a British regiment, which had incautiously approached them without observing the rules of war. They beat them off and made good their retreat. These are the sort of men that are to be found in every village of Kattywar. The question may be asked, how is our rule maintained? By what garrisons, and by what display of physical force, do we manage to rule in these provinces which contain between two and three millions of warlike people? I find that in this province some 30 English gentlemen—officers and civilians—are the whole of the Europeans there, and four guns and about 150 artillerymen form the only European garrison within many marches. This is no new feature in the case, for the same system has been in operation during the last 60 years. I will not say that British troops have not be called in occasionally to quell insurrection here or there; but, on the whole, this mere handful of Europeans has sufficed to maintain our supremacy over these provinces—aided, and essentially aided, as we have been by the men of superior rank and position and the chiefs who have signed this address. (Cheers.) There is one characteristic of Kattywar worthy of notice—the upper classes have not disappeared as they have too often done in many other parts of India. It is a complete society, a society composed of higher and lower classes, and the former have maintained their full share of power. You will naturally ask how do these chiefs exercise their power. About this time last year I paid a short visit to Kattywar, and I found these chiefs all eager to show me some mark of material improvement. (Cheers.) One had built a pier; another had constructed a road, and all had done something. I was glad to find, too, that they were anxious to have a railroad. They had forgotten their ancient and continual jealousies, and were desirous of connecting their province with one of those great trunk lines which the genius of Lord Dalhousie bequeathed to India—(cheers)—and this will be done, I trust, by the princes themselves without extraneous assistance. It is true they have been on this as on all other occasions well advised by their political agent, Colonel Keating; but excellent though he be he is only the worthy successor of the political agents who have, for the last 50 or 60 years, entrusted with the charge of this province. These princes have been kind enough to express their good feelings towards me for what I have done with regard to their province; but that is only a continuation of the policy observed towards the princes and the people of India by my predecessors, and for that reason I feel peculiar gratification in receiving this address from the Princes of Kattywar, but that gratification is increased when I remember that it is come through the East India Association of which you (Lord Lyveden) are president. You have undertaken a great work as president of that association. We are every day told that in Europe at least we live in an age of revolution. The most self-satisfied optimist cannot fail to see that there is not an institution or a belief which is not now subjected to the severest criticism. Everything is in a state of change; but the rate of progress which seems here to be revolution is nothing as compared with the rate of change going on in India. The great causes of revolution so actively at work in this country bring about enormous changes safely and gradually; but as regards the princes and peoples of India, it comes upon them with the suddenness of a great surprise. It is as if you had carried into the first half century after the Plantagenets had given way to their successors in this country, as if you had crowded into that half-century all that has been done up to the present time—our railways, our mechanical improvements, our steam engines, our religion, and the spirit of earnest inquiry into truths of every kind. All this has come suddenly upon the people of India after centuries of slumber, and with it comes danger from another source. We must ever bear in mind that the generations which saw our armies march and cities blaze, and their most powerful monarchies overturned, are rapidly passing away. The prosperity and peace which England has given to India no longer contrast with an experience of the rapine and tyranny of former rulers. In future England can only rule by the right divine of good Government—(cheers)—and in this respect the association over which you preside may do signal service to England and to India. If you only collect and disseminate information you will do much. It is difficult for an Englishman who has passed nearly the whole of his life in India to express himself in an intelligible and interesting manner to an Indian audience; if, therefore, you compel all who go out there to do that you will do a great service. But you can do more than this. There is no great problem which stirs men's minds here which does not likewise affect the millions of India. Here in England these problems often come forth with inconvenient suddenness to be solved in practical action. You may so deal with these problems that when they come for solution in India they may have been so sifted and prepared in this country as to remove every difficulty. So that by the blessing of the Almighty the association over which you preside may be the means of enabling England to fulfil the great duty imposed upon it, and by wise statesmanship and good government confer the blessings of peace, properity, and good government on India. (Cheers.) I will detain you no more than to thank you for the great personal kindness with which you have done the bidding of the Princes of Khattywar in presenting this address.

On the motion of Colonel Sykes, seconded by Sir Vincent Eyre, a vote of thanks was given to the noble chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

DESTRUCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

(From the Home News, Dec. 10.)

On the night of Friday, Dec. 6, one of the handsomest, certainly, if not the finest, theatre in London went the way of all theatres, and was burnt to the ground in less than two hours. The fire while it raged was one of the fiercest ever known in London, and though the main building, the beautiful theatre, quickly burnt itself out and crumbled away in a towering pyramid of flame, yet its surroundings continued to blaze as house after house in the colonnade caught fire and were burnt from roof to basement. Those buildings facing the Haymarket and Pall-mall also suffered most severely, the houses on the Haymarket side being almost completely destroyed.

The fire was first observed at about a quarter to 11 o'clock, and shortly after the first alarm all the neighbourhood knew it far and near, for the theatre was one gigantic mass of flame in a few minutes. Anything like attempts to save property—that is to say, the properties in the theatre—was out of the question, for the interior glowed like a furnace, and the flames, darting through the slight roof, created a draught which instantly made all hope of saving either the building or anything in it totally impossible. The fire caused its own alarm, and large draughts of metropolitan police from Scotland-yard were instantly detached, under the command of Mr. Superintendent Walker and Mr. Kettel. They, however, could do little more than keep off the enormous crowds that at once collected out of danger. Detachments of the Foot Guards, both from the Wellington-barracks and the barracks at the back of the National Gallery, came up almost simultaneously with the police. At least half of the troops were in full marching uniform, the rest in undress flannel jackets, just as they had been turned out of bed. With the assistance of this force the streets leading to the theatre were kept clear, and the fire mains all round Regent-street, Haymarket, and Pall-mall turned fully on. The supply of water seemed ample, and fire-engine after fire-engine as they came rapidly up were, under the directions of Captain Shaw, at once got into the best positions for checking the spread of the flames, for all hope of extinguishing them at their source was hopeless. The glare at this time was seen all over the metropolis, and tens of thousands flocked from all points towards the great centre of the disaster, while cabs, carriages, and even waggons blocked the thoroughfares which led to it. In a short time the steam fire engines were in full work, and as fast as the now it is to be hoped obsolete hand engines arrived they too were set to work. The steam-engines threw volumes of water with tremendous force, and where their jets fell they seemed to explode in clouds of steam. Not so with the hand engines, which required some 30 soldiers to work them, and the feeble dribble from which was easily directed and governed by one man. The exertions of the firemen were beyond all praise. They climbed along parapets and copings at heights which made one cold to look at them, dragging with them great lengths of leather hose with which to play upon the flames at any point that seemed of consequence, no matter what the risk to the men themselves. In spite of flame and smoke and a terrific storm of burning fragments, they kept their places on the roof, their comrades below turning new and then jets of water upon and around the men to keep the spots cool on which they stood.

The scene was one of terrible grandeur. The roof of the theatre fell amid a shower of sparks and burning fragments, leaving a gigantic mass of white flame in the centre, the very heat of which alone were charring the and burning building after building around it. All the the steam fire-engines were at full work, and the monotonous thud thud of those worked by hand were the only sounds which broke upon the hoarse roaring of the crowd and the heavy flap of the great sheets of flame, which seemed to jeopardise the existence of every building near the place. Over the front of the clubs in Pall-mall the burning fragments fell thick as hail; indeed, it was impossible at times to pass along this thoroughfare without danger of being severely burnt. The chiefs of the police and the firemen working among these; the shouts and cries of the men on the roof of the building itself and colonnade giving directions, amid the glaring uproar beneath, where to place the engines, the efforts of the soldiers to keep the great moving mass of people back, all made up a scene as exciting and as grand in its terrors as the great fire some years ago at Cotton's-wharf.

The theatre was the main source of the whole fire. As is always the case with theatres, it burnt like a tar barrel, but, as usual, left a mass of flame and heat which worked quickly and surely through into the surrounding buildings. House after house around it was gutted, in spite of all the efforts of the firemen. The flames, however, were well within control, and the engines were principally used to keep the walls of the main building cool, for in many places they were bulging ominously. Still, from this work they had every now and then to be diverted as fresh flames appeared in the houses around. It has always been said that Her Majesty's Theatre was so provided with large water tanks on the roof, that anything like danger to the building from fire was impossible. What these tanks were doing it is impossible to say; but, one, at least, when the flames reached it, burnt with a fierceness like so much straw. That there could have been any water in it is impossible.

Of the theatre itself, one of the finest in the world, nothing remains but the bare, roofless walls, and immense masses of charred materials in indescribable confusion covering the whole space on which the building stood. All the costly properties, all the wardrobes of the establishment have perished, as have also the instruments of the orchestra, the grand pianos, and a musical library of incalculable value, which had taken years to collect. Madame Titiens alone has lost jewellery worth from £1000 to £1200, in addition to all her magnificent stage dresses. The grand organ, which cost nearly £800, and all the stage scenery and decorations, painted for the most part by Telbin, Grieve, and Calcott have been destroyed, and the whole fabric, with all its surroundings, is in ruins. By an odd circumstance, the only thing which has survived the general wreck is the dress in which the ghost in Don Giovanni was wont to be played. The actual and prospective loss to Mr. Mapleson, the lessee, is estimated at £12,000, and the disaster, as it affects him, is greatly aggravated by the fact of his not having been insured to the amount of a single shilling. He was about to effect an insurance, but it had not been completed. The large duty chargeable upon theatrical properties is understood to have previously deterred him. In the course of Saturday, Dec. 7, her Majesty, through the Lord Chamberlain, sent a message to him expressive of her sympathy and regret, and a telegram from Sandringham, in similar terms, accompanied by an expression of hope that no lives had been lost on the occasion, was received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Dudley held the lease of the theatre, about 26 years of which are still to run, and it was sublet to Mr. Mapleson for 21 years, seven of which are expired, at a rent of £8,000 a year, payable in advance. It was built in 1790 on the site of the previous house, erected under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705, which was destroyed by fire on the night of June 17, 1789. The first stone was laid by the then Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the house was opened on March 26, 1791, but for music and dancing only, a license or theatrical performances having been refused by the authorities of that time. On the destruction of the Pantheon, however, by fire in the following year its license was transferred to the Opera in the Haymarket. The architect was Michael Novosiel, and it was originally called the King's Theatre, but upon the accession of Queen Victoria it assumed the name by which it has ever since been known. It was the largest in England, except the new Italian Opera, its internal dimensions being said to be within a few feet of those of La Scala at Milan. From the curtain to the back of the boxes is was upwards of 100ft., long as wide as 56ft., high as the width at the curtain was 40ft., and that of the pit 65ft. The stage measured 60ft. from the orchestra to the back wall, and 80ft. between the side walls. The building was of brick, covered with Roman cement, the entablature being of Bath stone, and the surrounding columns cast-iron coloured to represent stone, and 17ft. in height. The east, or principal, front was 203ft. in length, and 64ft. high. In 1790 the interior of the building was partly restored by Marinari, scene-painter at Drury-lane. The exterior colonnades and facades were completed by Messrs. Thomas Nash and Repton, in 1818, at a cost of £50,000. One characteristic of the theatre was its acoustic quality in which respect it is said to have been unequalled by any building of its class. The building and library, belonging to Earl Dudley, are said to be insured for £70,000, with £20,000 in Consols as an additional insurance.

Much of the property immediately surrounding the theatre has been more or less injured, and some of it completely destroyed. The greatest sufferer of all is Mr. Graves, the engraver and printseller in Pall-mall. Behind his front shop were four spacious picture galleries on the ground floor, communicating with one another, and lighted chiefly from the roof. These were stored with a rare collection of ancient and modern works of art, collected during a period of 40 years, the greater part of which, along with the galleries containing them have been entirely destroyed. Many of the pictures in Mr. Graves' private house, which is over his shop, were hastily removed, with others, during the fire, to the United Service Club, immediately opposite. The backs of the houses in Waterloo-place were all more or less damaged, but to nothing like the extent of the premises of Mr. Graves. So intense was the heat from the burning building that it cracked thick plate-glass in the windows of the Athenæum and United Service Clubs and of other houses on the further side of Pall-mall and of Waterloo-place.

As to the origin of the fire little or nothing is known, but the opinion of people connected with the place is that it broke out first about some part of the stage.

Subjoined is a list of the insurances effected on Her Majesty's theatre, exclusive of the surrounding houses; several of the offices, however have lessened their risk by re-insurances in other offices not named:—On the building—Liverpool and London and Globe, £10,000; Northern, £6,000; Lancashire; £5000; Sun, £4000; Atlas, £3000; Manchester, £3000; North British and Mercantile, £2000; and Commercial Union, £2000. On properties—North British and Mercantile, £6000; and Royal, Liverpool, £3000—making a total on the building and properties of £44,000. The insurances by Messrs. Graves and Co., the printsellers, are stated to be—Alliance, £7000; Northern £5000; County, £2750. Sun, £2000; Westminster, £2000; Hand-in-hand, £3000; Liverpool and London and Globe, £3000; Lancashire, £2000; and Western, £2000—a total of £33,750.

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20th December, 1867.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey .....Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac..... " 24 "
Hungarian Wines Voslauer and Goldeck. " 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son ... " 25 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine ..... " 20 to Rs. 25

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 5 doz. cases, at Rs. 23 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and GAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Portin 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old " Rs. 20 "
Brandy 1 " " 32 "
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of..... 1 doz. each
Do. Pints do. ..... "
MOSELLE.....Quarts do. ..... "
Do. Pints do. ..... "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE ..... Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.
CLARET. ..	Medoc .....Rs.	6-8 Pints,
	do. ..... "	12 " Quarts.
	St. Laurent ..... "	15 " "
	Chateau Beltasse ... "	20 " "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's "	29 " "
COGNAC.....	1st quality ..... "	35 " "
	2nd " ..... "	25 " "

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SCHWARZBERG.....	"	30 " "
.....	"	16 " Pints.
IMPERIAL.....	"	32 " Quarts.
.....	"	17 " Pints.
DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ...	"	35 " Quarts.
MOSELLE.....	"	24 " "
.....	"	13 " Pints.
JOHANNISBERG	"	33 " Quarts.
.....	"	17-8 Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from .....Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva ..... " 15 " 26 "
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish ..... " 20 "

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala
Albrechts ..... " 27 " 38 "
Moselle—Deinhard's and Jodocius
Freres ..... " 25 " 34 "
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white. " 30 "

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau
Lafitte..... " 12 " 25 "
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious
Freres ..... " 19 " 36 "
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beaune" ..... " 18 "

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks ..... " 22 " 25 "
Madeira—Very Old..... " 18 "
Port—Three marks..... " 21 " 25 "

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout, " " "

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.

N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.

ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
Fleur de Sillery E. Trevy & Co.		30
La Perle, shipped by T. Newhouse		26
" Rubis" do.		22
Champagne do.		28
Champagne do.		14
Aux Armes de Reims, Gurt Gibert, quarts		40
Do. do. pints		23
Aux deux Eccussons do. quarts		28
Do. do. pints		29
Aux Médailles do. quarts		30

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann		31
" Hock do.		22
" Muscelle Muscatel do.		22
Moselle No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse quarts, ...		20
" do. No. 2 pints		21
" do. No. 1 quarts		22
" do. No. 1 pints		22

STILL HOCK.

Marcobrunner 1st quality Gebr. Schmits	30
Laubenheimer G. M. Pavstmann	15
Ho-heim Queen Victoria Vineyard	16
Light Still Hock Gebr. Schmits	15
Do. do.	

CLARETS.

Best old Bordeaux, F. Monthenil	28
Courgogm Beamune, H. and C Balarcsque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant	24
Chateau Leoville do.	16
Claret, No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse.	14
Villany Bahlmann and Co. 4 doz. Case	40
Villany do. 1 do.	14

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4, do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Port Wine, No. 1, do.	18
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	26
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Balarcsque	22
Brandy Gorris Sons	14
Bonckamp of Mangbitter...	

BEER.

Best London Beer, shipped by T. Newhouse	42
Do. do. in pints	
Barclay & Perkins Porter	
do. quarts	4
German Pale Ale H. Beeltgen	

Bombay, May 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

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BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

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FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE:—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter."

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 1—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

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WATER PROOF GROUND SHEETS Just to hand, Size 3 feet by 7½ feet.....: Rs 10
" 8 feet by 6 feet.....: " 21

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TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP.—These are recommended as the most complete, useful, and elegant of their kind: each is supplied with a green and white enamelled shade, cut glass under-dish, three chimneys, and punkah protector, &c.

No. 1, Bronzed and relieved ..... Rs 40 0
No. 2, Electro-plated (very elegant)..... " 65 0

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Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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Ink for Newspapers, Machine or
Press, per lb.... ... 1s., 3d., 1s. 6d.
" for Jobs, per lb. ... ... 1s. 3d. 1s 6d.
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